REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,229.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain. Tons. H.P. Jubs.

Vessel.			
TENERIAN	A. H. Johnson	2381	400 28th—Suez, &c. July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600 2nd—Southampton.
KAISER-I-HIND	G. J. Babot	3609	450 9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500 16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400 23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600 30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., a order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FRESH ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Mahomed Banker's Stable, Bhendy Bazar, by order of Trimul Jl Hurrykissendass, and on account and at the risk of Aga Jahn,

15 Handsome Fresh Arab and Persian Horses.

The above Horses will be on view, from Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A Grey Arab Charger 14-1½. Age 6 off, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

On MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable Landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being, on the south side of Military Square, within the Fort of Bombay and in the subdistrict of the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards, and four nieths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public high way called Military Square, on or towards the south by the house of Yacoob Semah, on or towards the east by Military Lane, and on or towards the west by the house of Yacoob Semah, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English Rosewood, gilt, and richly carved, blackwood house hold furniture, best plated, rich crockery, and glassware, a First class Grand Piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," a fine collection of Choice and rare plants &c. at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDY the 30th instant at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano &c. the property of M. B. Manuel Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ Grey T Cloth.
20 cwt ch mpagne paint.
A quantity of Iron Hoops and spears.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED DRILLS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the underwriters ex "Mazon Castle."

M M D	} 24	Bales damaged Drills.
S M C—10	„	ditto ditto.
C C M	} 1	„ ditto ditto.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1875.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	„ 4-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	„ 3 8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear	Rs. 11-0	or Rs. 18-8 the Suit.
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	„ 5-8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	„ 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Boardship Wear	Rs. 20 0	or Rs. 27-8 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	„ 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	„ 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 18-0	or Rs. 25 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	„ 5-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	„ 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 25 0	or Rs. 33 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	„ 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	„ 3-8	

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick ..... Rs. 30-0

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH, OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON: Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8. ALPACA: Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8. SILK: Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING 16TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERP OL on the 16th July. The Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended on to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the CALEDONIA, 2,125 Tons, 424 H.P., on the 16th August, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steamship PERA, 3,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 20th June, 1875.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Station.

YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

"TEMPTATION,"

"THE HAUNTED MISER."

TICKETS MAY BE HAD OF Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.—The OFFICES of the Undersigned have been REMOVED to No. 10, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—MEMBERS who intend to PLAY during this MONSOON and GENTLEMEN who wish to JOIN the CLUB are requested to SEND their NAMES to Mr. R. S. CAMPBELL, Graham's Buildings, Fort, AT ONCE.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Football Club.

22nd June, 1875.

TENDERS are required to PICK, make MERCHANTABLE and PRESS READY for SHIPMENT 180 BALES of COTTON, recently wrecked in this Harbour. Tenders will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 24th instant. For particulars app y to

T. LIDBETTER,
Secretary, Bombay Underwriters' Association.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLO AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D S KEMP & CO.

JUST OPENED FOR USE.

A NEW and the only PUBLIC AMERICAN BOWLING ALLY in BOMBAY is now opened at the ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON. The Undersigned is desirous for the patronage of those Gentlemen who are fond of such like amusement.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER YEERJEE POONJA has CONTRACTED to SELL to THUCKER MOOLJEE DEWJEE, all that piece of LAND with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, assessed under No. 11, situate in Soaltoor or Esanjee Hansjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Chowa Cara Killotee Coonjee Ahmed, on the West by the said Esanjee Hansjee Street, on the North by the said Esanjee Hansjee Cross Street, and on the South by the house property of the said Chowa Cara Killotee Coonjee Ahmed, and containing by admeasurement sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the said premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said intended purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

2 Jear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Frames are in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a strong and powerful HORSE, age 5 years, broken to HARNESS and SADDLE. Height over 14 hands. Price Rs. 350. Apply Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be HELD in the Club Rooms at 5 o'clock THIS EVENING.

TO TAILORS and OUTFITTERS—A First-class and practical CUTTER from London and Paris is open to an engagement. Address "A. C.," care of Printer.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

WANTED TO RENT, without the Fort, a ROOM or GODOWN 150 feet by 40 feet, with space at hand available for the ERECTION of a STEAM ENGINE. Apply with full particulars to "E. Z.," at the Office of this Paper.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street. London.
Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, the spacious REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOMS in Apollo Street, known as the DIVAN EXCHANGE. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY
For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A. Principal.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Graham's Buildings, at ½ past 5 o'clock.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

21st June, 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADET 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem „	„ 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	„ 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem „ „	„ 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	„ 70, 85, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
„ with Gems	„ 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	„ 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	„ 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	„ 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	„ 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	„ 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,

Uniform with the preceding Volumes,

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

Price of Part I., Rupees 7.

Out-station Subscribers are requested to remit Rupee One more to cover packing and postage.

NOW READY.

Also uniform with the above,

THE HIGH COURT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT 1875, (Act X. of 1875,) with Notes.

Price One Rupee; if sent to Out-stations, 2 Annas extra for packing and postage.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, is found every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
IMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHA à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

J. NEUBERG.
MANILLA CIGARS.
CAVITES No. 2.

An exceptionally fine parcel of the above just to hand per s. s. Lombardy.

Rs. 65 per 1000.
Rs. 7 per 100.

In original case of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.
Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

ESMERADO CAVITES.
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLAS
EXQUISITE BRAND
PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 9.

IMPERIALS,
A MOST NOBLE CIGAR,
Rs. 21 PER BOX OF 125.

VEGUEROS,
AN EXTREMELY RARE BRAND OF
HAVANNAH FLAVOR,
Rs. 18 PER BOX OF 125.

CABALLEROS,
THE MESS CIGAR,
Rs. 17 PER BOX OF 125.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. MR. NEUBERG WOULD RECOMMEND SMOKERS TO NOTE.

		Per Box of	50 Rs.	
REGALIA BRITTANICA	Per	Box of	50	Rs. 13
REINA VICTORIA	do.		100	„ 21
LA MOSCOVITA	do.		50	„ 6
LA FLOR	do.		50	„ 6
KINGS	do.		50	„ 6
EL INCOGNITA	do.		100	„ 10
LA VIRIATO	do.		100	„ 9

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBURG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

THE NEW SYSTEM.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM,
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

Dress Suits	from Rs. 70 0 to 80 0	White Longcloth Shirts	from Rs. 20 0
Frock Coat	„ 38 0 to 48 0	Ditto Ditto with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, our own make, "very strong,"	
Dress do.	„ 40 8 to 50 0	½ dozen	„ 26 0
Trowsers	„ 20 0 to 25 0	Dress Shirts, embroidered Fronts, each	Rs. 6 8
White Marseila Vests	„ 5 8	French Cambric, the newest Patterns, ½ dozen	„ 26 0
Morning Coats, in a variety of materials	„ 25 0	Oxford Cloth, the genuine article, ½ dozen	from Rs. 24 0
Vests to match	„ 6 8	Taffa Cloth, very cool ½ doz	„ 28 8
Angola or Tweed Trowsers	„ 10 0	Best Wove Flannel, each	„ 7 0
Riding Trowsers of Cords or Bliss Tweeds	„ 16 0	Silk and Wool	„ 8 8
Blue Serge Suits Yarn-dyed	„ 25 0	Sleeping Suits of Oxford Cloth, Taffa, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Striped Cambric	from Rs. 5 0
Drill Suits of American or English Drill	„ 10 0	Dressing Gowns of Oxford Cloth, very serviceable	each 5 8 to 8 8
Shikar Suits, in a variety of Shades; the most durable article yet produced with Padded Back	„ 14 0		

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment
TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.
OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.
Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest Material made, will resist the severest weather	Coat	10 8	to 13 8
	Entire Suit	13 8	to 25 0
Drab, made of the above Material but rather stouter	Coat	15 0	to 18 0
	Entire Suit	20 0	to 25 0
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, Inverness Capes, very light	From	16 8	to 19 8
The New Military Regulation Capes, Best quality, all sizes	„	39 0	to 45 0
Light Steel same make as above, specially manufactured for us	„	39 0	to 45 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

42 Inches Wide, White, with the Water-proofing between two Cloths	Per Yard	4	8
60 Inches Wide, Drab Fine Twill Sheeting	„ „	6	8
Sola Helmets—Covered Water-proof, very light and well-ventilated	Each	10	8

UMBRELLAS.

Best Brown and Green Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 8 Ribbs		10	8 to 12 0
Best Brown Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 12 Ribbs		15	0 to 18 8
Ladies' Brown and Green Twilled Silk		7	8 to 10 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHÉ & CO.,
WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS FROM COGNAC.

Our Quotations for their Brand are now:—

*	One Star	Rs. 21-4	per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22-8	„ „
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 23-0	„ case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 25-0	„ „
**	Two Stars	„ 24-0	„ dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 27-0	„ „
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38-0	„ „

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.
COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.
CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.
BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

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(First Floor.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND ...Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.
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CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,
PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES.
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.
SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 20	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

FOR SALE, a Portable Astronomical TELESCOPE, 3½ inches object Glass. Finder, Dew Cap, four Astronomical Eye Pieces, Powers 60, 120, 200, and 360. One Solar Eye Piece. One Terrestrial Focusatic Eye Piece. Mounted on tall tripod stand with horizontal and vertical tangent screw motions. The whole packs into a black deal case.

The above is in perfect order, is by T. Cooke and Sons, the celebrated Opticians of York, on whose price list (which may be inspected) it stands at £50 10. It is offered now for Government Rupees 400. Apply to

COLONEL F. ALEXANDER,
Superintending Engineer, Baroda.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 877 of 1870.

MITHIBAI and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others ..... Defendants.

TENDERS for the undermentioned produce of the undernamed villages of the POWAY ESTATE, for the years 1875-76 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned on and until the 1st proximo.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirundsj.	Kopree.
Sakee.	Toongwan.	Pogoli.
Kanjoor.	Vickroli.	Toorbagarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass	From 1st July 1875 to 30th June 1876.	
Revenue of Paddy Fields ...	Do.	Do.
Stones from Quarry	Do.	Do.
Brab Tree Leaves	Do.	Do.
Mangoes, "Kulim"	Do.	Do.
Do. "Jungli"	Do.	Do.
Brab Tree Fruit	Do.	Do.
Guavas	Do.	Do.
Spirit	From 1st Nov. 1875 to 31st Oct. 1876.	

H. GAMBLE.
Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 18th June 1875.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY O

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND JUNE, 1875.

ALTHOUGH prices were unchanged, yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market showed more firmness than for sometime back, the day's sales reaching 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats.

This morning's market however opened dull; probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 3,000.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Mid. Uplands and futures the same, and the receipts so far compare with the past two years as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts	4,000	5,000	7,000
" Exports to U. K...	14,000	12,000	8,000

In General Produce there was no change of any kind yesterday. Bar Silver was quoted at 55¼d, an advance of ¼d. per oz.

Consols this morning are at 93¼, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes 103¼.

In the public telegram of this morning, the failure is announced of Lewis Stewart, St. Mary's Axe, and private messages report the suspension of F. Schiller and Co. of London, an off shoot of the former firm of Borrodaile, Schiller and Co of Calcutta. The liabilities are not supposed to be heavy, and the stoppage is not unexpected, rumours respecting the firm having been current for some days past. The original firm of John Borrodaile & Co. are not supposed to be affected by the failure.

The directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of discount and interest 2 per cent all round, at to-day's board meeting. After yesterday's return the movement comes somewhat unexpectedly, and unless there is something of a favourable character in the background, it seems difficult to account for except on the hypothesis that it should have been made some weeks ago. The announcement came too late to admit of the effect being manifested today, but the influence should be to induce an easier feeling here, although the position of the outside market for some time back has been such as in a great measure to discount the reduction. As things are at present, the lower rates are not likely to attract more business to the Bank, the only large borrowers at the high rates being the Exchange Banks, who have been able to finance by 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta, of late, at the equivalent of 5½ per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE during the day has shown considerable firmness, and although there have been very few bills offering, the fact of only one of the Banks being a buyer, has led to an advance of 1/32 to 1/16d. for rupee. We quote :—

Banks Bills. on demand	... 1s-9 5-8 per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s-10 1/32 to 3-16
Credits 2 months' sight	... 1s-10 3-16
Documents Bills 3 months' sight	1s-10 7-32

On Calcutta there has been more willingness to buy and at the close 60 days' sight bills may be quoted at 99 3/16. Demand drafts are still at 99⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown great depression, and in the absence of business, it is difficult to give exact quotations. In Calcutta yesterday it was reported that values declined to Rs. 101¾ for Fours, rumours being rife of the probability of a war with Burma. It is not unlikely also that a considerable portion of the new Loan may be in the hands of weak holders who sent in tenders only on the speculation of an immediate turn over, in which case prices would be likely to give way irrespective of any other causes. Nominal quotations at the close to-day are :—Fours, Rs. 102 ; Fours and a half, Rs. 103 ; Fives and a half, Rs. 109.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady, and, as a rule, there is no material change in values. Bank of Bombays have been the scrip in chief favour and have recovered to Rs. 740. For Spinning shares there has been some demand at slightly lower prices. Press Companies are neglected. Bombay Burmah Trading Shares have recovered to Rs. 1,650.

In COTTON there has been next to nothing doing, the unfavorable weather rendering shipping operations impracticable, but on the strength of the better tone of the Liverpool advices, dealers are nominally firmer. The receipts yesterday were 2,094 bales, making 4,706 bales for the four days.

In FREIGHTS to-day there has been quite a blank. Steamers are nominally quoted at £2 5, Iron ship £1-15 and Wood £1-12-6, but we do not hear of any engagements.

PIECE Goods may be called steady at previous rates, but no transactions of any importance have taken place from first hands.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
20,000	1,000	all	74 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,260
80,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. A. & China	275
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 rl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	169
240,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	491

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	5	Colaba Land Co	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

15(	5,000	2,500	200p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 nd
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	775
100	50	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	690

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,950
200	2,500	500	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,320
2000	150	150	10	Branch Mills	119
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
24,840	2,000	all	100p.a.	Dhunmeer Spinning	1,375
1,800	1,250	all	100p.a.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,080
1,800	1,000	all	100p.a.	Great Eastern	1,110
700	1,000	all	100p.a.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,110
750	1,000	all	100p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,110
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,065
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	525
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,180
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,165
4,000	625	all	80p.a.	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
210	1,000	1,000	200p.a.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,115
500	1,000	250	315p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	2 1
...	£20	66 14 6	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	22
...	£20	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	10 4 5	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	66
800	800	200	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
2,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Bailey's Co.	73
1,000	250	all	20 p.	Thacker & Co	255
.....	250	all	40 p.a.	Bombay Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation		
.....	25	12½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ORIENTAL, 1,006 tons, Captain I. Templeton, sailed yesterday, for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London, Mr. J. Garrvil, and one deck passenger.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Camerio	Brown	Liverpool.
	Phrenologist	Connell	Liverpool.
	Oriental (s)	Templeton	London via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 22.

FROM LONDON.

Edward Percy, 4 crates earthenware and 98 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 153 barrels coal pitch and 50 runlets tar, S S Narrelwala.

Guy Mannering s, 112 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhussum Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 25 casks beer and 1 case brandy, Dinshjeebhoy Cavasjee ; 20 casks beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee ; 5 cases table salt, C E Mitchell and Co.

Good Hope s, 11 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Cathay s, 28 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Australia s, 7 cases brandy, C Bounevale and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 150 cases brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons ; 26 cases corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's son ; 185 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 250 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee Sons ; 8 cases butter, The L A and A Co ; 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 112 bales cotton, Vithaldass Nagrau.

Gatineau, 81 bales cotton, Hajee Hassum Abdool Gunny.

Minnie Carvill, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 ewts linseed Visramdhoy Ebram,

Blenheim s, 73 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondeejee ; 150 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber ; 150 bales cotton, Mathooradass Nathoo.

Guy Mannering s, 56 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkdass ; 25 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee ; 100 bales cotton ; Dewjee Govindjee.

Coromandel s, 50 bales wool, Jaith Vurria ; 91 ewts hemp, Khettow Mathoora ; 60 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 25 bales wool, Assur Veerjee ; 47 bales wool and 150 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber ; 82 bales cotton, Bapoobhoy Visram ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee and Co ; 68 bales cotton, Veerchund Deepchund ; 123 bales cotton, Goculdass Narrundass.

Caradoc s, 65 bales cotton, Lilladhur Visram ; 135 bales cotton, Alladdinbhoy Dewjeebhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 1 bale rugs, C. Grondona ; 18 bales cotton, Shaik Adam Essoobhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 178 cwts googul, and 93 cwts E. teeth, Curriumbhoy Ebram ; 22 bales cotton, Dhun Nowrojee, 75 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 393 cwt gingelly oil, Luchmedass Vundravandass and Co ; 21 bundles E. teeth, and 2 cases cochineal ; Mahomed Curriumbhoy Ebram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1230 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1283 Cumeria, Brown—N. Mauclejee & Co.
1407 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
864 Mannie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.
609 Phrenologist, Connell—E. Latham & Co.

VIA CANAL.

1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1290 Coromandel (s), Maby—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

522 Otterceaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1514 Kashgar (s), Rabot—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th July.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co., Mails 25th June.

FOR NEW YORK.

1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

765 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1286 Benefactress, Moddrel—Ewart, Latham & Co.
410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.
437 Monaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich—The Captain.

FOR TUTICORIN.

468 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

378 St. Salize, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.

FOR HULL.

599 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR PENANG.

1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

354 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
483 Richelais, Bidond—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

126 Africa, Ranchaupt—T. Topun.

NOT FIXED.

989 Atlantic King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.
1187 Annot Lyle, Yes—G. J. Soares.
1188 Arabia, Brabazan—Wallace & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Sumpton—Edward Bates & Co.
1131 Europa, Mackay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1036 Fortune, Taylor—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
878 John Starr, Ryckogle—The Captain.
1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
407 Monroy Castle, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
693 Margret Pugh, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
970 Mindora, Slack—Lawrence & Co.
745 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1368 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Tulloch—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Fitt.—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

544 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—E. A. S. Cadoo.
255 Futty Mobarack, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 46s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

June—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·608	·620	·657	·667	·687	·662	·626
Temperature of the Air	85·7	81·4	78·1	79·1	82·1	80·9	78·9
Wet-bulb Thermometer	82·2	78·6	76·3	76·4	78·0	77·7	77·4
Dew Point	78·4	77·8	75·7	75·4	76·6	76·6	76·9
Relative Humidity of Air	0·792	·878	·924	·887	·838	·870	·935
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7 0	8·0	8·0	7·2	7·2	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M. on following day	89·5	83·3	83·2	81·6	85·6	83·5	82·3
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M.	82·1	79·3	75·4	74·8	76·9	78·5	76·9
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 273	Miles. 238	Miles. 459	Miles. 376	Miles. 296	Miles. 388	Miles. 316
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·13	In. 0·65	In. 3·26	In. 1·24	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·75

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 20th June 8·65.

(a) SW., S, SSW, WW, W. WSW.
(b) W. WSW, WNW, NNW, S, WSW.
(c) W, WSW, W. WSW, WW, SW, S, SSE.
(d) SSW, S, SSE, S, SSW, S, W, SSW.
(e) SSE, S, SSE, S, SSW, WSW, SSW, SSE.
(f) SSE, SE, S, SSW, S, SE, S.
(g) SSE, NW, S, SSW, WSW, W, SSE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Lucas, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on Med Cert, from Ahmednd.
Morris, Major, Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.
New, Lieut Col, Madras 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 19.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Maj C G Gunning, 2nd-in-Coud, Meywar Bheel Corps, having returned from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 695—293E, dated 1st March 1875, on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1875, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Maj C G Gunning, 2nd in-Coud, Meywar Bheel Corps, assumed command of the Corps and charge of the Office of the Political Superintendent, Hilly-Tracts, Meywar, from Captain A R T M-Rae, on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1875.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lt E Durand, Offg Political Asst, 1st class Offg 1st Asst Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India, is granted thirty days' leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieut E L Durand availed himself of the above leave on the forenoon of the 11th instant, making over charge of his office to Lieut D W K Barr.

With reference to the Notification No 266, dated 17th March 1875, Part II, "Gazette of India," Lieut D W K Barr, 1st Asst Agent, Govr Genl for Central India, Depy Opium Agent in Malwa, and Asst Genl Supt for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoities, returned from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 98 P, dated 3rd Feby 1875, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th instant, from Lieut E L Durand.

Lt W H Boustead, Asst Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 16th May 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.—Messrs George Rae and Samuel Mack Smylie, Surveyors, from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr G E Hoosley, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th May 1875.

Mr S H C Hutchinson, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June 1875.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F T C Daniell, Supt, Persian Telegraph, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil leave Code, for three months, with effect from 1st June 1875, or from such other date thereabouts as may be more convenient for the Public service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

The leave granted to Mr G Pettitt, Asst Engr, in Inspector Genls Notification No 33, dated 8th April 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

Capt S W Jenner, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th April 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No.2801, dated 2nd June 1875, Lieut C. A. Crompton, R. E., is posted to the Special Branch Military Works.

Mr. H. Trott, Probationary Accountant, 4th grade, is transferred from the 2nd Allahabad Division to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS

Mr A Thom, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' leave under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 247 of the 21st May 1875, Mr W Ballott to temporary Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, and Mr W H Parker to officiate in the same rank and grade, those Officers are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 3 of the 1st June 1875, Mr H F Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 13th April to the 8th May 1875.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr H C Graham, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted forty-six day's privilege and fifteen days departmental leave, with effect from Aug 1st, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. W. Goodall, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Shoojabad Div, is granted four months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 16th March 1875.

The following posting has been made by Supg Engr, Lower Sind Dist :—

Mr. R.H. Froude, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Schwan Division

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Privilege leave of absence for seven weeks is granted to Mr. H. Halpin, Temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Agra Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 7th June 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 19, 1875.)

Maj T F Vandergucht, Dist Supdt of Police, returned from the six days' privilege leave granted to him and assumed charge of the Jubbulpore Police from Capt H H H Hallett, Offg Dist Supdt, on the 8th instant, before noon.

Mr H M Durand, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bilaspur, returned from the three months' priv lege leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Bilaspur Police from Mr Hurst, Sadar Inspector in charge, on the 8th instant, after noon.

Fifteen days' leave of absence on private affairs, under section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Lieut-Col R D Chamberlege, Offg Comr, Nagpur Division, from the 19th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J B Dansey, Depy Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate a Depy Comr, Nagpur Di sion, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col Cumberlege.

Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Com is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Nagpur, while Col Dennys acts as Comsr of the Nagpur Division.

Surgn T Mayne, Civil Surgn of Damoh, is appointed Supt of Damoh Jail, with effect from the 4th ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge.

Cap J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, reported his return from the three months' privi ge leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Nagpur Model Farm from the Depy Comr, Nagpur on the 19th instant, before noon.

Naib Tehsildar Ram Rao Rajeshwar received charge of the Brahmapuri Sub-Registrar's Office Chanda, Died from Tahsildar Ganpat Rao Malhar on the afternoon of the 31 May 1875.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12 *h June* 1875.

Major B Rogers, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough, is posted to Fort William for general duty.

Capt H A Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty at Rawal Pindi, is transferred to Umballa for general duty.

Capt W A Roberts, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Meerut, to do duty with E Battery A Brigade.

To travel at the public expense.

Lieut J H Barnard, C M G, 2-19th Foot, is provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camo to Major General R O Bright, c s consig the Allahad Division, subject2to his passing the test prescribed by para 233, Bengal Army Regulat ons.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division order, dated the 27th May 1875, directing Surg J S Guyo, M B, 4th Bengal Cavy, to afford medical aid to the 5th N I, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon J L Corbett.

Dated the 3rd June 1875, directing Surg A Barclay, recently arrived at Roorkee, to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, with effect from the 29th April.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 31st May 1875, directing Surg R Mair, on being relieved of the civil medical duties which he is temporarily performing at Banda, to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty with the 1st Bengal Cav.

Gwalior District order, dated the 26th May 1875, directing Colonel H M Brown, 63rd Foot, to assume command of the district, vice Brigr General R O Bright, c s appointed to command the Allahabad division temporarily.

Jhansi Station order, dated the 25th May 1875, directing Col G N Cave, Comdt 24th N I to assume command of the station, vice Colonel H R Brown 63rd Foot.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regtl order, dated the 19th May 1875 appointing Capt S Bailey Instructor of Musketry from the 26th April 1875, vice Lieut B L F Reilly, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

Dated the 3rd June 1875, appointing Lieut R Thompson Interpreter, for the 1st instant, vice Cap C S Bailey relieved.

20th Foot.—Regtal order, dated the 25th May 1875, appointing Lieut John Stoyte to be Assist Instructor of Musketry, from the 25th instant, vice Lieut W F Lawrence, the Instructor of Musketry.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl order, dated the 4th June 1875, directing Lieut W H P Macmullen, offg 2nd Squadron Sub, altern to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, with effect from the 1st idem.

20th N I.—Regtl orders, dated the 3rd June 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 31st May 1875, in the room of Major H W Gordon, 2nd in command, proceeded on leave :—

Capt G M D Hill, Adjt, and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Capt T D Ma'den, officiating Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut L B Irwin, officiating Qr-mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subn and officiating 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Capt G B Wolsely, (65th Foot, Brigade Major, Meerut) to Bombay, for one month, from the 9th June, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt J C Smyth-Windham, (E Batty A Brigade) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars—Cadet H W Apperley, to Dehra Dun, on privilege affairs, from the 14th to the 29th June, on private privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Col C Raikes (11th Brigade,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs

Lieut U B A Willis, (No 3 Battery 23rd Brigade,) to remain at Mussoo ie, from the 14th June to the 14th July, on private affairs, in extens on of privilege leave

Lieut E P Dawson, (2 Bat 20th Brigade,) to England, overland from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

68th Regt—Lieut and Local Capt W T M'Laughlin, to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major H W Gordon, (2nd in Command and wing Officer 2-th Pr ijab N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut R C Halkett, (2nd wing Subaltern 15th N I) to Simla and Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 17.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Dr H F S Warth, Colly of Customs, Punjab Mines Division has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty-five days, with effect from the 16th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of the same.

Mr G H Hickie, Patrol, is appointed to officiate as Colr of Customs, Punjab Mines Division, during Dr Warth's absence on leave.

Capt W J Parker, Asst Comr, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1875, during the absence of Col J T Norgate on the four month's special leave granted to him by "Punjab Government Gazette," Order No 1878, dated 8th May 1875.

In supersession of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 1290, dated 31st March 1875, the Revd A Robinson, Captain and Moolt an, has obtained pr vilege leave of absence for sixty-two days, from the 3rd July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj R A C Lambert Offg Cantonment Mag of Rawalpindi, is appointed substantively Cantonment Mag of Peshawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November 1874, vice Lieut-Col H Bassett, vacated.

Major Lambert will continue to officiate as Cantonment Mag of Rawalpindi until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E B Nixon 4th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 25 h March 1865, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain E T Wynne R E, Ex Engr, Hazara Division, is allowed leave privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th May 1875, on which date he made over charge of the Division to Capt B Lovett, C R E, Ex Engr with reference to "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No 24C, dated 13th Idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September, last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 p. m., as prescribed at 1 p. m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p. m., and up to a tarting time (5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All other s will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the sender for transmission by any other route and conformitations conditions, be forwarded via South ampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries nioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas.	Pies. Annas. Pie
Austria, Lozenburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia,	4	4 0

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Friend of India.)

"THE TRIAL OF MULHARRAO."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khanderiah line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(Oriental Pigaro.)

"The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet. The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(Indian Statesman, Calcutta.)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khanderiah line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BURMA MISSION.

ALLAHABAD, 22ND JUNE.

Telegraphic information received from Sir Douglas Forsyth at Simla to-day states that the King of Burma has offered an explanation of the circumstance under which he received Lecsecatahi, the Chinese General, with honour. The King has since executed a formal agreement guaranteeing the entire independence of Western Karennee for ever.

All probability of hostilities is therefore at an end.

Sir Douglas will remain in Burma until the receipt by Government of detailed dispatches and the receipt by himself of Government orders thereon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, has been appointed to the Legislative Council and comes to Simla immediately.

Mr. Currie, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, goes home on three months' leave. Colonel Reid officiates.

The Maharajah of Kashmere has contributed Rs. 700 to the Murree Fire Relief Fund, besides timber worth Rs. 1,000.

Jawahir Sing, a noted outlaw on whose head an appraisement for Rs. 1,000 has for some years been settled, was captured by Mr. Hennessy, Superintendent of Police, Etawah, and Inspector Arratoon, on the night of the 19th instant. One of his gang was shot dead by Mr. Arratoon, the other escaped. This outlaw was a scourge in the Gwalior territory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night a motion, which was eventually negatived, was brought forward for the production of copies of the correspondence that has taken place between the Home and Indian Governments relative to the effects of the competitive examinations for the Civil Service, the Duke of Richmond stating that the correspondence on the subject was still proceeding.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Dalrymple, said the Secretary of State had not yet taken any decision respecting the application of more favourable leave rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and that a definite opinion must previously be received from the Indian Government whose despatch on the subject would shortly be sent.

Her Majesty the Queen received the Sultan of Zanzibar yesterday at Windsor.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

ROME, 21ST JUNE.

His Holiness the Pope, in replying to an address from the nobles of Rome, said that the rumours lately current of a reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican were undeserving even of mention.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅛

5 do. French Rente, 1872 104

Bar Silver..... 55½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22ND JUNE, 11-30 A.M.

H. M.'s Philomel, from Muscat, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd June, 8-30 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., Ther. 82. Fall of rain 25 cents.

CANARA, 22nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., Ther. 86, Bar. 29.96 Fall of rain 17 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd June, 4-15 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W., Ther. max. 84, min. 76, W. B. 18, Bar. 29 84. Fall of rain 57 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd June, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind W., Ther. 96, Bar 29·83.

VINGORLA, 22nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., Ther. 89. Fall of rain 1·13 inches.

YESTERDAY the directors of the New Bank of Bombay reduced the Bank's rates of interest and discount two per cent.

A WEEKLY newspaper in Persian is about to be started in Kashmere. It will be printed in Srinagur, at a lithographic press which has just been brought into the Valley under the auspices of the Maharajah's Government.

PERMISSION to appeal to the Privy Council has not yet been given to Mr. Sinclair, of Lucknow, in his case against Sir Henry Tombs and the Government of India. The point undecided yet is who the "opposite party" is to be.

A BRAHMIN lad who had come all the way from Timnevelly, was, we learn, baptized in All Saints' Church, Bangalore, a few days ago. Though none of his relations are in Bangalore, yet he was for some time put to much trouble, but nothing daunted, he boldly continues to follow his new faith. His wife at Tanjore is reported to have committed suicide on hearing of his conversion.

THE Chamber of Commerce report for last year has been published, and under the new Secretary, Mr. Gordon's care, it seems to have grown more voluminous than ever it has been before. The book is a careful history of the principal commercial events that have been agitated in Bombay during the past year, and Mr. Gordon certainly merits praise for the way in which he has performed one of the most important of the tasks attaching to his Secretaryship.

THE new works at the Colombo breakwater have been put to a severe test recently by the heavy seas which have been washing over them, but the rubble mound has stood the test beautifully. Mr. Kyle is now engaged, we learn from the *Ceylon Times*, in filling up what is to form the head of the breakwater. Considering the short time which has elapsed since work began on the breakwater proper, the progress made has been really remarkable, and is very gratifying to the public.

WE learn from the Bangalore paper that measures are being adopted to place the grand old building, the temple at Belur, a rare work of art, into thorough repair to preserve it from ruin. Colonel Saukey has examined it, and has made suggestions for such additions and general repair as it stands in need of. The temple at Belur, besides containing the same rich stone carving to be met with at the far-famed temple at Halabede, is a larger building, having a better square attached to it.

THE *Ceylon Times* of the 12th instant says:—"The south-west monsoon is now blowing with full force, and in most of the coffee districts there have been heavy rains during the past week. We regret to hear that the prospects of the crop are believed to have deteriorated, if any thing, and that estimates are still being cut down. The deficiency in the outturn has been variously estimated, but it is feared that a full third of last year's crop will be wanting on most estates. The planter's hopes for this season now rest upon high prices, and there is happily a good prospect of these keeping up."

THE French barque Maria Louise arrived at Colombo with a cargo of bone-dust and manure from Melbourne on 3rd March last, and was getting ready to leave the port, being laden with plumbago (some 100 tons) and essential oil (some 50 cases), &c., for New York some time this month. She was lying at anchor, and broke from her moorings in the Colombo outer harbour on Tuesday, the 8th June, about midnight, and drifted on to the shore, and is now lying buried 3 feet in her fore and 2 in the aft in sand. No lives were lost, a matter for gratitude, and most of the cargo has already been saved as well. The Louise was built at Nantes and appears to be a bran-new barque, registered tonnage 212 tons.

SOME surprise will, perhaps, be felt at the announcement we are in a position to make, that on Sunday afternoon last Miss Hodges, one of the nuns, who are aiding the Cowley Fathers at Masagon, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's, Bandora, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and prayers were offered up for the conversion of the one remaining nun, who is still at Mazagon. The Catholics are greatly rejoiced, but they have not much reason to exult over the avowed conversion of the nun, as those of the Cowley Fathers and their disciples who remain outwardly members of the Church of England, are doing the Pope's work much better than if they went over to the Church of Rome.

WITH reference to the obstruction in the Gilghit river, the Lahore paper of the 19th instsays:—"We published a paragraph in our issue of May 29th to the effect that the Gilghit river was obstructed and might deal out again the same destruction to the plains as the cataclysm of 1841. This has, we believe, alarmed the engineers of the railway and enquiries were made, and it turns out that there is no danger whatever to be anticipated in British territory, as the stoppage has occurred near the rise of the river before it receives any tributaries. We mention this as our remarks were apparently misconstrued. We simply meant to indicate that the danger to the surrounding country was that of an inundation, which might be similar and as disastrous in its consequences as the Nowshera inundation."

VERY extensive works are now being executed in the Hungarian harbour of Fiume, which is in a more favourable situation than Trieste, and, when completed, may prove a formidable rival to that sea-port. The object of these works is, first, to prolong the outer breakwater by 280 metres; second, to re-build the great mole; third, to prolong the outer mole by 400 metres; fourth, to construct a second mole 150 metres long; fifth, to construct a mole 210 metres long as a protection against westerly winds and currents. When these works are completed, there will be an outer mole 1,480 metres long; four moles for loading and unloading ships, each 150 metres long; and a quay 1,150 metres long. The total area of the water in the harbour will be 40 hectares. A sum of 4,500,000 florins has been appropriated for the works.

THE following General Order has been issued from Head-Quarters, Simla, 14th June 1875:—

The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the result of the shooting for His Excellency's prize for which 6,691 men competed.

The performance of the several competing regiments were as follows:

In Bengal, out of 67 Regiments, 3,826 competitors in 42 regiments made an average of 24·11.

In Madras, out of 38 Regiments, 1,885 competitors in 25 regiments made an average of 23·71.

In Bombay, out of 31 Regiments, 980 competitors in 24 regiments made an average of 18·24.

Lord Napier of Magdala congratulates Havildar Jagganaicalou, of the 36th Madras Infantry, on being the winner of the gold medal, presented by his Lordship, with the concurrence of their Excellencies Sir F. Haines and Sir C. Staveley, to be competed for by the Native Armies of Bengal and Madras and Bombay.

Havildar Jeganaicalou also proved himself the best shot of the three armies for the season of 1873-74.

REGARDING the great shoe question which has cropped up in Burma, and for the present is unsettled, a contemporary supplies the following tale:—"Till the appointment of Lord Stratford De Redcliffe as ambassador at Constantinople in 1852, it was the rule for all Envoys and Ministers of Foreign States to appear before the Sultan bare foot. On the day appointed for Lord Stratford's reception, the Sultan surrounded by his courtiers and officials, took his seat in the great hall of audience, as the new Ambassador with his Staff rode up to the Palace, and, having dismounted, was going to pass in, but he was stopped by his chamberlains and told to remove his shoes. Lord Stratford turned round, mounted his horse, and, followed by his Secretaries, rode back to the Embassy, leaving the Sultan sitting in his hall by himself. The obnoxious rule was from that day rescinded. The precedent is not perhaps known in India, but it is worth recording in the note-book of the Foreign Office."

THE *Pioneer* reports an outbreak of cattle plague among the Commissariat Field Force bullocks at Rawul Pindee. Some have died and several more are suffering. It appears that the disease has been raging among cattle and sheep in the neighbouring villages for about three weeks, and that the contagion had been communicated to the service bullocks by the villagers' cattle. Great anxiety was felt by many for the Commissariat slaughter cattle which were at one time said to be affected. The service bullocks have been removed to a distance of two miles from cantonments and segregated into lots. The sick are isolated and strictly guarded from all communication. The wells in the station are being worked by villagers' oxen, which are not permitted to go to their homes or mix with other cattle. We believe the large head of Commissariat cattle out in the Lawrence pore District is still quite free from disease, and if the proper measures are carried into effect will remain so. In one district only have the ravages among sheep been very great.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending the 22nd May were 6,820, the number in the previous week being 7,203. There were 11 deaths registered under the head of cholera,—2 in Delhi, 4 in the village of Bakurgarh in the Delhi district, 2 in the village of Kalaikeri, 2 in Sandwa in the Hissar district, and 1 in the town of Jullundur. The small outbreaks in the Delhi and Hissar districts have now altogether ceased. Five hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 595 in the privious week; this disease continues to be mainly confined to the Trans-Sutlej districts. In Peshawur, however, the disease is very rife, and scattered cases have occurred in other districts. Amongst municipal towns the disease prevails in Rewari, Palwal, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar, Hansi, Bhiwani, Sirsa, Karnal, Khaithal, Panipat, Umballa, Sadhaura, Ludhiana, Rahon, Batala, Lahore, Maghiana, and Peshawur. In Peshawur the disease is most destructive; it caused 47 deaths in the week. Of the other towns mentioned, in Rewari, Bhiwani, and Ludhiana, the disease has assumed a serious character. There were 355 male and 330 female births registered.

THE returns have been published of the accidents and injuries to passengers by the railways in India. During the year 1874 there were 13 persons killed and 70 injured, or a total of 83 for the year. In the previous year 1873, the same number of persons were killed and 83 were injured, or a total of 96. The totals for both these years are more than for the year 1872, when there were 9 persons killed and 58 injured, or a total of 67. Of the number of passengers killed last year, one only was killed from causes beyond his own control and 43 were injured, but 12 persons were killed from their own misconduct or incaution, and 27 were injured from the same causes. The greater number of fatal accidents occurred through getting out of the carriages whilst they were in motion. The percentage per million in both desciptions of accidents is 1·79 and 1·59. There were 13 railway servants killed during the year 1874 from causes over which they had no control and whilst employed on trains in motion and 41 were injured and 93 were killed whilst similarly employed, and from their own causation or misconduct and 14½ were injured. These figures do not compare disadvantageously with those of the previous year. During the year 63,138 servants were employed on the trains, the train mileage was 17,982,403, and the total number of servants killed or injured amounted to 283. Besides the accidents recorded, 133 passengers or intending passengers died from causes entirely unconnected with the working of the railways.

SOME interesting torpedo experiments have been going on near Tientsin. The Chinese, having quite made up their minds to provide for the defence of their ports and harbours on the latest civilized principles, recently sent to Denmark for two engineer officers to teach them how to make and fire torpedoes. These engineers, it appears, arrived at Tientsin on March 22, per steamer Shantung, together with four large and twenty small torpedoes, which were intended simply as musters to show their explosive force. The ammunition to explode them came on in a subsequent vessel. On the 19th April, the s. s. N. Co.'s steamer Millet, used as a lighter on the river, conveyed from Tientsin, Capt. Hoskicer, of the Royal Danish Engineers, and some employés of the great Northern Telegraph Company, together with a quantity of telegraph poles and other telegraph materials, to erect a telegraphic line between the Sin-ching, Taku, and Pietang forts, so that the Chinese Government might, in time of war, be able to keep up a telegraphic communication between the Sin-ching forts, where the General-in-Chief would be stationed, and the Taku and Pietang forts. Captain Hoskicer, during his stay of a week at Taku, likewise superintended in the presence of a number of military Mandarins, the exploding of some of the torpedoes; General Raesloff had been, we were also told, expected to have been present in company with the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, but for some cause he did not put in an appearance. The result of the trials was so satisfactory that the Chinese have since ordered a large quantity of torpedoes from Europe, so that when our gun boats next have occasion to go up the rivers of China on other than peaceful errands, they will have a warmer reception than they have previously met with.

SIR RICHARD MEADE AND SIR R. MADAVA RAO.

WHILE most of the German papers, and even some of the English, are full of complaints as to the "excessive armaments" of France, it is interesting to ascertain from authentic sources what her actual military force at present amounts to. Ample information on this head is supplied by the bulky Blue-book that has just been issued from the *Imprimerie Nationale*, and which contains a detailed statement of the revenue and expenditure contemplated in the Budget for 1876. According to this official document, the total effective force of the French Army employed both at home and in Algeria amounts to 327,862 men, of whom 205,877 are infantry of the Line, 14,658 *chasseurs à pied*, 55,164 artillery, and 51,508 cavalry, the total being thus inferior by about 15,000 to that of the French forces in 1870, and not exceeding it, as the *Cologne Gazette* lately pretended, by some 400,000 men. The division of the infantry is into 144 regiments, with an average effective of 1,430 men each. Every regiment contains four battalions, and every battalion is formed of four companies of 73 men all told, besides which there are two depôt companies to each regiment. The *chasseurs à pied* number 30 battalions of 502 men, and the artillery consists of 38 regiments of 11 batteries each counting 1,324 men and 517 horses. The 74 regiments of cavalry have 600 horses each. The total expense for the coming year, calculated on the numbers above-mentioned, is about 20 millions sterling, or an advance of some quarter of a million on the estimate of last year, and even this advance is, as the *Constitutionnel* argues, to be mainly accounted for by the increased pay allotted to the police and gendarmeries. In conclusion, the same journal quotes a statement contained in the *projet de loi* of the Budget, to the effect that the reorganization of the army ordered by the famous Law of July, 1872, cannot reasonably be effected before the end of 1877. This has always been the common opinion among military men. The only question has been whether it is incumbent upon the Prussians to sit by and allow it to be carried out at all.

THE *Friend of India* offers the following apology to Lord Northbrook in its last number in an article on the Famine:—

And here we might stop, but for the painful and growing consciousness in our mind that we were very unjust towards Lord Northbrook personally in much of what we said three or four weeks ago, with reference to his relations with Sir George Campbell. An esteemed correspondent takes us to task upon the matter, and we feel he is right, in common with three of our contemporaries who have protested against our having been unjust towards the Viceroy in those articles. We were unjust to him, and feeling that we were, it is right and necessary to say so. That there was a want of complete cordiality between the two Governments is true, and that it affected the tone of their relations, and increased the evils that ever attend a double Government is also true. But we were unjust to Lord Northbrook, and it is unworthy of ourselves, to say that he came down from Simla with any but the purest compassion towards the people and sense of duty in his heart. We do not believe there is, or ever was jealousy of Sir George Campbell that brought him down, but a strong sense of public duty, and we are sorry that we should have said what was so unjust. There may have been personal differences between the two Governments, but we feel that it was unjust to lay all the blame of that upon Lord Northbrook. Lord Northbrook as an Sir George Campbell could not easily work with, either as a colleague or a subordinate, for in spite of his great qualities he provokes opposition and dislike. It was unjust, therefore, to lay all the blame of the coldness that has been between the two Governments upon the Viceroy. Sir George Campbell should undoubtedly have a full share of the honours which Her Majesty may be advised in bestow in consequence of the famine, but to the Viceroy also reason of Lord Northbrook that he is the first Viceroy who has dealt with famine in the right spirit. The success with which his resolution that "the people should not die" was attended, will mark a distinct era in human progress; and that his name will be linked therewith for all time is a distinction so honourable and so blessed that it may well be envied. We have now tried to render justice to Lord Northbrook than we did before, and to set our conscience at rest upon the point.

As to the mode of his Lordship's appointment, we still think the step was unwise; but, it is only fair and honest to recal that the Viceroy was simply reflecting a strong public feeling, a feeling that he himself no doubt shared. It would have been more dignified, we think, and certainly more magnanimous to have allowed the appointment to pass without notice; but Governors are human as well as journalists, and Lord Northbrook no doubt felt that what he was administering a wholesome check to what he thought was mischievous journalism, when he refused to allow the nomination.

THE *Friend of India* states that Dr. Leitner has been disposed of in a suitable manner, and explains how this has been done in the following paragraph:—Time was, we are told, when Dr. Leitner's name carried terror throughout the Punjab. The duties of a College Principal ill sufficed to occupy a mind so active, and even *Anjumans* and model universities, merely filled up a few of his leisure moments. Nothing less than a newspaper it seemed could exhaust energies so restless. The *Indian Public Opinion*, however, though a Punjab paper, was never a true Punjabee; and far from catching the provincial twang of self-laudation, the new journal revelled in onslaughts upon its own and measures. No one knew when his own turn might not come, for no one was clad in armour so complete as to be unassailable. Ever the Government, it is said, winced, and efforts were made to suppress the *enfant terrible*. At one time, the Doctor was made the subject of vivisection by a Commission, which declared that in editing a newspaper he was devoting to literature what was meant for doctors and compounders. Unfortunately the stricture was somewhat lost in the admission that the occupation would have been blameless had the paper been but official. Later on, the provincial Director of Public Instruction made war upon his subordinate. Armed with a "time-table" which he had "conveyed" from the College, Major Holroyd undertook to prove that the Doctor neglected his professional duties. Unfortunately, however, he had got hold of an incorrect copy; and the internecine struggle ended in a way that was far from comforting to the Major. A hollow peace lasted till Dr. Leitner left India, when it was hoped that the Punjab might never again be troubled by the disturber of its quiet and self-complacency. The hope grew stronger; and those who were specially interested in the Doctor's absence, prophesied all kinds of pleasant things unto themselves. But it was impossible to calculate the orbit of so eccentric a body, and in dread of his return a bonus of Rs. 12,000, it is said, has now been raised by the department to induce him to retire. The step is so unusual a one, that some remark has been made about it. We have abolished purchase in the Army, are we going to set it up in the Colleges?

THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will "A. C. O." not endeavour to enlist the ladies of Bombay towards aiding the good work now being so vigorously taken in hand? I am sure that, after the success which attended the late Clagston Bazaar in Glasgow for an object somewhat similar to that now being agitated here, there need be little apprehension that a Fancy Bazaar in Bombay to be held about the time of the Prince of Wales' visit—or later if necessary—would not yield results which would materially lighten the labors of the Committee now being formed to raise funds.

Bombay, 22nd June. J.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pleasure to find the reproach that the citizens of Bombay, in comparison with the sister presidencies, were a "money-grabbing lot," is an assertion not strictly applicable, and that there are some among us who are willing to devote both time and trouble to objects other than the acquiring of the "almighty rupee," and not the least among those prepared to do so, as already shown, being your correspondent "A. C. O.," whose admirable letters on the want of a new European hospital must, I am sure, in common with myself, have been read with interest by many.

If my surmise as to the author of the letters initialed as above be correct, I do not anticipate that matters will remain in *statu quo* much longer as regards funds towards the formation of an Endowment Fund, and I hope it will not be thought out of place if I mention, *en passant*, that I am induced to say so knowing the deep interest the writer takes in the subject, and to refer the matter to (if as I before said my surmise as to the authorship be correct) as one who has shown great kindness in a quiet unostentatious way to numbers who have had the misfortune to become inmates of the present hospital within the last few years; and many will, I am sure, bear in mind his kind sympathising manner and timely liberality.

In connection with this subject, I would nevertheless beg to urge on the gentlemen who will form the Committee to which "A. C. O." refers in his letter of yesterday, to lose no time, but at once set about receiving subscriptions, and as a temporary measure would suggest—and judging by the great interest you have always shown in the matter, the suggestion will, I am sure, meet with your cordial support—that subscriptions be immediately asked for, and be made payable at the *Gazette* office.

It is a well-known fact that subscriptions are often withheld from deserving institutions, owing to the smallness of the sums some are able to contribute in comparison with others; but it is to be hoped that the false pride, which dictates this, will for once be set aside by all, and that each and every one will come to the fore with his or her mite towards forwarding the establishment of so much needed an institution as a new European hospital.

To those able to give but little, I would say contribute even a day's pay, and the practice of a very little self-denial would not make it missed, and to the heads of departments having European under them to impress on their subordinates, if that be necessary, the claims of the proposed institution. J. T.

Bombay, 22nd June.

[Our correspondent will be glad to hear that a strong Committee has been already formed, and that a meeting will be held to-morrow "for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for the Fund, and to adopt means for the successful prosecution of the scheme." We have every confidence that Europeans in Bombay, official and non-official, will make it a point of honour to carry the scheme to a successful issue.—ED. *B. G.*]

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
June 21st	Monday	0 30	0 00	0 49
" 22nd	Tuesday	0 00	0 45	0 00
		0 30	0 45	0 49
Previously Registered		8 65	8 43	9 38
Total fall		8 95	9 88	9 87

THE LATE MR. R. HUNTER, JUDGE OF RUTNAGHERRY.

YESTERDAY morning when the Judges took their seats, at the High Court in Mazagon, the Chief Justice, after observing that the news of the death of Mr. R. Hunter, Judge of Rutnaghery, had come since their last sitting on the Appellate Side, said that he could not refrain from expressing his regret and that of his colleagues at the loss the Civil Service had sustained. The death of so painstaking, conscientious and impartial a judge was a loss to the community.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik said that himself and the other members of the Bar, who had practised before Mr. Hunter, felt the same feelings of deep regret as were expressed by their Lordships.

THE GHOST.

MR. D'ARCY READ has produced the "Ghost in his new home," in a new and most attractive form, the performance being entirely new. The first item on the programme is "Ye Past, Present, and Future." A small tent is erected on the stage, a table is placed inside which Mr. Read places a box, the box is then opened and the "Past" is revealed in the "head of Socrates," the "Present" is represented by a girl of the period who sings "I want a sweet heart" and "who wants a wife." The "Future" is shown in the person of an ancient dame, who warbles, not unmusically, considering her extreme age, "I'm ninety-five." The remainder of the programme is equally interesting and well worth seeing. Mr. Read deserves the greatest credit for the admirable manner in which the entertainment is got up.

THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

THE hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and other proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 15,000 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as assistant editor of the paper, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Constable, instructed by Messrs. Masfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

Dossabhoy Rustomjee was re-called and further examined by Mr. Hart—When proof slips are sent to the printer, if one or two lines are cut out and no mark is made in the margin, the matter will be printed as it is, that is without omitting the line cut out. If lines are cut out, there should be a mark made in the margin of the proof.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—When I speak of cutting out, I do not mean scoring over and putting a small d. in the margin. I mean lines actually cut out with a penknife. That is the custom in correcting proofs in the *Times of India*. I am speaking in reference to the Overland Summary. (Mr. Purcell—He evidently refers to something else.) Mr. Blanchard left the office every day at 1 P.M. and returned at 3 P.M. I say so because we got no copy. We were obliged to watch him, in order, as soon as he came, to run up to him and ask for copy. We did that every day. We send proofs to Mr. Willmott at 7, 8, or 9 o'clock, whenever they are ready. I say Mr. Blanchard did not at first mark the *Government Gazette*; after Hormusjee spoke to him, he did mark it, but it was useless to us, as he marked it only at the top and at the bottom. If he marked it only at the top and at the bottom. If I think I once told Mr. Geary of it. I do not remember when. Mr. Geary marked a portion of it. He said he would mark it. The course Mr. Blanchard adopted in giving copy was the same from the time he came. There was no change in the time of his giving copy. I did not acquaint Mr. Wood with the practice. I cannot say whether Mr. Wood was aware of Mr. Blanchard's practice. I never complained to Mr. Wood of the time when Mr. Blanchard gave copy. I did complain to Mr. Geary: I cannot say when. I complained many times. I do not remember when. I cannot say whether it was about the time Mr. Blanchard came. I cannot give you the slightest idea of the time. When I complained to Mr. Geary, he gave the assistance of men from the job department. Extracts from the English papers were not given by Mr. Blanchard in sufficient quantity to last for two or three days. That is done now. Mr. Blanchard never attended the office on Sundays or Saturdays—never as far as I remember. On Sundays slip proofs of the general summary, heads of intelligence, and letters were sent to him. Page proofs were never sent to him on a Sunday. He sometimes corrected the proofs and sometimes not.

Re-examined by Mr. Hart—We daily watched for Mr. Blanchard's coming in order to get copy, as the men were doing nothing without copy. When slip proofs of the Summary were sent to Mr. Blanchard on a Saturday morning, he returned them late on Sunday afternoon, and therefore page proofs only were sent.

Mr. William Trant, examined by Mr. Hart, said—I am chief reporter of the *Times of India*, and have acted as sub-editor for five other papers. If a few lines are cut out of a proof, and if there is not a deleting mark in the margin, they would be left as they are, that is not omitted. It is usual to cut out lines from a proof, and if there is no deleting mark, the lines would be left in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—I read the paper for which I report. I did not read the appointment of Mr. Ardaser Kepadia as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat inserted three times over in one week.

Mr. Purcell—I think the gentleman has a grievance against the paper for appointing him to the judgeship three times, and not yet getting it.

Mr. Trant—I think the gentleman has reason to feel disappointed. I joined the paper in January last. I succeeded Mr. Willoughby. I don't know he had a disagreement with Mr. Geary, and therefore left the paper. I don't know that another member of the staff is under suspension for a disagreement with Mr. Geary. I don't know he is dismissed. A member of the staff is, I think, under suspension for knocking down an employé in the office, but not for a disagreement with Mr. Geary.

Mr. Hart—That will be the case for the defendants.

Mr. Blanchard was then re-called and re-examined by Mr. Purcell—The first occasion of my acquaintance with Mr. Gratten Geary was when I brought a letter of introduction to me from a mutual friend. He subsequently brought me into contact with Colonel Lees. I had expressed a wish for employment in India. I think it was through the solicitor, Mr. Upperton, that the difference in the agreement was made. I made a communication to Mr. Upperton, who was representing Colonel Lees. Mr. Upperton told me he thought I ought to have a better post than that of sub-editor. He knew my name and position. My father was a distinguished journalist and essayist, the companion of Douglas Jerrold, and many others. I was brought up to follow my father's pursuits. My first appointment was that of reporter to the present Prime Minister of England. I have been a contributor to magazines. I was connected with Charles Dickens and wrote in "Household Words," "All the Year Round," "Temple Bar," and "Belgravia." I have been on the editorial staff of London journals for some years and wrote on Indian subjects in the *Daily News* and the *Standard*. I have been an occasional contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a regular contributor to the *Graphic*, and incidentally to the *Echo*. I have published "Echoes from Old Calabar"—one was "Yesterday and To-day in India," another the "Ganges and the Seine." Some years ago I was in India as editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*. That was about the time of the mutinies. The *Bengal Hurkaru* and the *Englishman* were always disputing as to which was the leading journal. Strong views were taken for me against the clemency policy of Lord Canning. I was too young to oppose. And in consequence of the strong views expressed, it was suppressed, I think, for three days. I retained some office afterwards—next year. In my time the circulation of the *Hurkaru* increased, on account of which I received a considerable royalty under an arrangement made with Mr. Meredith Townsend. The circumstances connected with the *Hurkaru* were communicated by me to Mr. Geary, and I suppose he communicated them to Colonel Lees. I did not tell him with that intention. I had several interviews with Mr. Upperton, who then altered the existing draft. I had conversations with Colonel Lees as to my proposed duties. The substance of them was that he wished me to take a prominent part in the conduct of the paper. I gathered from what he said that it was not so flourishing as it might be. He said it was written in a heavy and unpopular style, and he wished me to bring some lightness and animation in it. He knew me by name very well, and knew all about me. He never lectured me; he simply said I should find hard work. If he had asked for a solemn promise, I should have resented his doing so. It was understood that I was to write in the leading columns as much as I could; and with regard to the sub-editorship, both Colonel Lees and Mr. Upperton said we should divide it between us, meaning with Mr. Geary or any other member of the staff. Mr. Geary was not present at any of the interviews. Colonel Lees assured me I should be assisted in the sub-editorial work by Mr. Geary and other members of the staff. My passage was taken for me by Colonel Lees. My wife followed me; and I had to pay for her passage. Colonel Lees remarked that as the P. and O. Company had change their steamers, he would give me £25 for refreshments. He gave me the sum for no other purpose. I got a cheque from Mr. Geary, who got one for the same amount at the same time. He mentioned it to me; and told me afterwards that he had left a portion of it at home. It is utterly untrue that Mr. Geary asked me to write articles on the voyage for that sum. Mr. Geary did not ask me to write any articles as we were approaching Gibraltar. I made private notes in a diary from day to day, but they were never intended for the *Times of India*. I think the readers of that paper had quite enough of such notes. On my arrival in Bombay I was introduced to Mr. Wood, but no conversation of the kind mentioned by Mr. Geary occurred, nor was my note-book thrown overboard. I had it with me the other day. Simply some leaves of the diary, containing an allusion to the death of Major LeGeyt, were torn out and thrown into the sea. I used the book for a long time afterwards. On the voyage my friendly relations with Mr. Geary continued intact. On my arrival I found Mr. Wood as editor, and I assumed the duties of sub-editor. My duties were pointed out by Mr. Wood, and I picked up what I wanted in a day or two. I had constant and friendly communications with Mr. Wood up to the time of my dismissal, and we have been mildly courteous to one another since then. Nobody precisely was doing the duties I succeeded for. Mr. Wood was assisting in the sub-editing. When I first assumed my duties, I mentioned to Mr. Wood that I would write in the leading columns. He seemed very much pleased; and when he wanted me to do anything, I did it. I arrived in the middle of June. Mr. Wood asked me to contribute; but my contributions did not seem to be welcome to him, and I had to press them on him. They wanted me to do the minor work as more important. There was a feeling in the office to keep me at more subordinate work. Mr. Wood never expressed his disapproval to me of my conduct by his manner. He never found fault with me that I can remember. He never intimated to me that the copy was not given out sufficiently early to the printers; or that Messrs. Willmott and Willoughby had to correct my proofs. I never heard of that from Mr. Wood or anybody else. They never complained to me of having to read my proofs. I never heard of that until I heard it mentioned in Court. Mr. Wood never complained of my not having done sufficient sub-editorials. I saw very little of Mr. Mull during Mr. Wood's editorship. I had always had the most friendly assurances of support from Mr. Mull. When he left for home, he obtained from me an introduction to the *Times* for getting good notices for his son, for which he expressed himself greatly obliged to me, and again conveyed to me his assurance of support as a proprietor. He assured me of his support in case of a difference of opinion with the proprietors. I was never found fault with by anybody for the time of my attendance, which was 11 o'clock. Mr. Monson never complained of it, and never hinted to me that he had directed the time of my attendance to be watched. Mr. Geary never found fault with me for the time of my attendance. I attended the office at about 11 o'clock and left about 5½ p. m. At one time I had the tiffin sent me from Watson's for two or three months; sometimes I had it in Mr. Geary's room; and sometimes Mr. Geary went with me to Watson's for it. I went to tiffin at 2 o'clock, and was there till a quarter to 3 or 3 o'clock. It is utterly untrue from beginning to end that I went for tiffin at one and did not return to the office until 3 o'clock during the whole time of my connection with the *Times of India* office. I can swear that my attendance was regular. At first I marked the daily paper in the morning for the bi-weekly edition and for the Summary. When Mr. Wood came, several letters were handed over to me to read, to throw away any rubbish, and to send the rest to the printer. The news-letters from the different correspondents were very mischievous, next passed through my hands. They send some news, but there is generally a sting in the tail against some one in the station whence the letter is written. These had to be carefully attended to. There was another class of correspondence, letters written by natives, which gave very great trouble in revision. They had frequently to be re-written, the English was so bad and the writing dangerous. In the midst of this, the dawk papers often came, some at 12 and some at 2, and the dawk would take an hour or two hours to do properly. I always tackled it at once on its arrival, and at once sent the copy to the printer. I am not aware of any delay. Owing to the noise of the rain, the court shifted into his Lordship's chambers.) There were also the *Gazettes*, different *Government Gazettes*. Hormusjee's statement as to my declining to do the *Government Gazette*, and then marking all, is untrue. The printers troubled me with this technical work, and I said "you know what you have to do, send me what is left out." There are contractions to be done; for instance lieu, for lieutenant, and it was a waste of time for me to do it. No one complained of my not doing this. It was taken off my hands about a month after my arrival. I had to write little or large editorials from subjects suggested in the editorial room. There were persons who came to see the editor and were sometimes handed over to me, and sometimes people who came to me as sub-editor in matters connected with the paper. I had to make selections from the home and foreign mails; and they came in terribly: there were so many of them. There was always something to do while I was at the office. All my time except on exceptional occasions was occupied with the work of the paper. After 5 o'clock, I had the proofs, often coming at 7-30, 8, 9, o'clock and others at 11 or 12 o'clock. I always examined them. I did not read them for printers' errors. If I found any, I marked at the side. My Underlings must be read aloud. Our readers here were fairly good. The sub-editor does not read for printers' errors. I never knew such a thing in any paper I have known in England. I always examined the proofs when they came. The printer would sometimes write "too much" and I then went over the proofs to see what should stand over. I must have gone over the proofs carefully, for all my time I never let in any libellous matter, and never any false news. I always put in the usual ordinary declension of nouns in by those who correct proofs. I never had any complaint from the printers. I can correct as well as any printer. I never heard any complaint from Mr. Willmott or Mr. Willoughby. They were in friendly conversation, complained or made a friendly remonstrance. When I wrote more in the leading columns, I found I had not time to discharge all my other duties. I told Mr. Wood and Mr. Geary of that, and my work was a little lightened. The dawk was never entirely taken from me. I never refused to do the dawk when sent down to me. Mr. Willmott said that, during the riots, the dawk was left on his desk unopened. If it had come to my desk, I would have done it. Mr. Willmott had to do it, and if he could not, he should send it down to me. If it was not sent on, I concluded it was being attended to. From the beginning I wrote the general summary for the Overland edition, and also the heads of intelligence. In the beginning Mr. Geary undertook the body of the paper. I discharged those duties always, and after the 24th April, I selected the news for the body too. I did all. As to the repetitions, I put in places here and there from the slips for heads of intelligence, and it was the printer's duty to take that out. That rule was in work for more than a year. The general summary is rather a review of the news in the body of the paper. It was practically original, and it indicated opinions. I never had a complaint of the literary character of the summary. When my work was lightened, I had more time for original writing—not more leisure. I devoted my time fairly to the paper. I always attended on some part of Saturday. The only holiday I had was after tiffin on Saturday. When I first came I attended in the evening, calling in the morning. Mr. Wood told me on whom to call, and said calling was important. I was never told to attend the whole of Saturday. I did not attend on Sunday: the rooms were shut up, but I devoted all Sunday to work. This work was particularly hard, not during the monsoon. I began at 11 and seldom finished till

A MIRROR.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

NOVELISTS have a wonderful tendency to describe their own characters in attempting to describe those of others. It strikes us that Father Lafont has, wittingly or unwittingly, fallen into this snare in attempting to describe Freemasonry. Let us take the following passage from his last sermon as an example; a passage which, taken in the light of the admission of the Prince of Wales into the Freemason Brotherhood, we conceive to be the key of the Jesuit Father's late attack on Freemasonry. "In another letter, seized at nearly the same time, we read a very significant passage on the admission into Freemasonry of noblemen, princes and kings. Some think that it is a triumphant argument, to prove that Freemasonry is perfectly blameless, to say that even kings and princes and noblemen are Freemasons, and are admitted to the highest degrees of the craft. See how the true Mason, the true member of a secret society, speaks of these princes who are admitted into Freemasonry;—'The High Club,' (which was in reality the supreme council of the secret society; the head of the High Club *de facto*, though not known to be so, was the real head of all Freemasons.") 'The High Club desires that under one pretext or another, as many noble and rich men as possible be introduced into the lodges; monopolise them for Freemasonry. The High Club, will see what can be done with them towards its progress; they will serve for bird-lime to catch idiots. . . . . These fashionable people will do for our purposes, while they imagine they are working for their own,' &c., &c.

Compare the above with the following, copied from the second chapter of the secret instructions of the Jesuits,' a copy of which, in Latin, with an English translation, was printed in 1746 in London, from originals found in the Jesuit College of Paderborn in Westphalia, when Christian, Duke of Brunswick took possession of that place. The chapter is headed:—

"*Of the manner in which the Society must deport that they may acquire and preserve a familiarity with princes, noblemen, and persons of the greatest distinction.*"

"1. Princes and persons of distinction, everywhere, must by all means be so managed that we may have their ear, and that will easily secure their hearts; by which way of proceeding, all persons will become our creatures, and no one will dare to give the Society the least disquiet or opposition.

"2. That ecclesiastical persons gain a great footing in the favour of princes and noblemen, by winking at their vices and putting a favourable construction on whatever they do smile, experience convinces; and this we may observe in the case of incestuous marriages and such like matters. It must be our business to encourage those whose inclination lies this way by leading them up in hopes that, through our assistance, they may easily obtain a dispensation from the Pope, which no doubt he will readily grant, if proper reasons be urged by us, parallel cases produced, and opinions quoted which countenance such actions, when the common good of mankind, and the great increase of God's glory (which are the only end and design of the Society) are pretended to be the sole motive to them.

"3. Th esame must be observed when the prince happens to engage in any enterprise, which is not equally approved by all his nobility; for in such cases he must be egged on and excited; whilst they, on the the other hand, must, be dissuaded from opposing him, and advised to acquiesce in all his proposals; but this must be done only in *generals*, always avoiding *particulars*; lest, upon the ill-success of the affair, the miscarriage be thrown upon the Society. And should ever the action be called in question, care must be taken to have instructions always ready, plainly forbidding it, and these also must be backed with the authority of some senior members, who, being wholly ignorant of the matter, must attest upon oath, that such groundless insinuations are a malicious and base imputation on the Society.

"4. It will also very much further us in gaining the favour of princes, if our members artfully worm themselves, by the interests of others, into honourable embassies to Foreign Courts, in their behalf; but especially to the Pope and great monarchs, for by such opportunities, they will be in a capacity both to recommend themselves and the Society. To this end, therefore, let some but thorough zealots for our interests, and persons well-versed in the schemes and institution of the Society be ever pitched upon for such purposes.

"5. Above all, due care must be taken to curry favour with the ministers and dependants of princes and noblemen, whom, by small presents and many offices of piety, we may so far bias, as by means of them to get a faithful intelligence of the bent of their masters' humours and inclinations; thus will the society be the better qualified to chime in with all their tempers.

"7. Princesses and ladies of quality are easily to be gained by the influence of the women of their bedchamber, for which reason, we must by all means pay a particular address to them, for lastly there will be no secrets in the family but what we shall have duly disclosed to us.

"8. In directing the consciences of great men, it must be observed that our confessors are to follow the opinion of those who allow the greatest latitude, in opposition to that of other religious orders, that their penitents, being allured with the prospect of such freedom, may readily relinquish them, and wholly depend on our direction and counsel.

"9. Princes, prelates, and all others who are capable of being signally serviceable to the order, must be favoured so far as to be made partakers of all the merits of the Society, after a proper information of the high importance of so great a privilege.

"10. Let these notions be cautiously and with cunning instilled into the people, that this Society is entrusted with a far greater power of absolving even in the nicest cases; of dispensing with feasts; with paying and demanding of debts; with impediments of matrimony, and other common matters, than any other religious order; which insinuations will be of such consequence, that many of necessity must have recourse to us, and thereby by themselves under the strictest obligations.

13. But should discovery happen to be made, that any person serves either king or prince, who is not well affected towards our order, or some one left unlistened to by our members, or (which is more proper) some other, to induce him by promises, favour, and preferments, (which must be procured for him under his king or prince) to entertain a friendship for and familiarity with us.

"15. Finally, let all with such artfulness gain the ascendant over princes, noblemen, and the magistrates of every place, that they may be ready to exert themselves, even against their nearest relations and most intimate friends, when it is for our interest and advantage."

Acting under such instructions and principles, we need not be very much astonished at the havoc which the Jesuit has made among the English aristocracy of late years; nor need we wonder at their rage on finding that the Prince of Wales has come under the influence of their great rivals and most powerful opponents—the Freemasons. Herein, we conceive, lies to a great extent the explanation of Father Lafont's *present* attack upon the Freemasons.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF INDIA.

On Wednesday evening, May 26, a paper was read by Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., on the Agricultural Statistics of India at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The chair was occupied by Mr. Andrew Cassels. The paper contained the following passages:—

"Agriculture is the main resource on which India relies for the supply of her wants, and the branch of administration dealing with it is the most important that can occupy official attention. Through it statesmen may be furnished with knowledge which will enable them to improve the condition of the people, to increase their means of subsistence, to avert famines, to add to the wealth of the country, and to adjust taxation. And it is because this knowledge is not marshalled and classified with sufficient accuracy, and brought to bear upon current questions, that disasters and mistakes have occurred, and that the progress of the country in moral and material prosperity is checked and retarded. It is the want of exact knowledge of facts, and most assuredly not the want of capacity to deal with them when known, that is the evil to be grappled with. Expenditure of millions to avert famines, barrenness from *reh* efflorescence, waterlogged villages, and all other evils connected with British administration in India are due to want of knowledge; and the consideration of the ways and means through which accurate knowledge may be brought to bear on the consideration of administrative questions is the first step to the adoption of a sounder system of record and to the eventual introduction of efficient measures for securing the desired results. It is, however, essential to a right understanding of the matter that we should bear in mind the habits and polity of the agricultural community in India, and consider, as the basis of all future measures, the machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics which has existed among them from time immemorial in a more or less efficient form. The record of agricultural statistics is coeval with civilized government, and assuredly such excellence as has ever been attained in administration for the good of a people has been due to the action of rulers founded on more or less accurate knowledge. The institutions in India, such as the village communities, which grew out of the necessities of the people and have existed from time immemorial, and others involving special tenures of land, which have been introduced by former Governments, are now an integral part of British rule; and it is through the machinery supplied by native institutions that our knowledge of the condition and wants of the cultivators must be obtained. The welfare and even the existence of the people depend on the correctness of this knowledge and on the way it is used; so that the importance of agricultural statistics cannot be over-estimated. When we find the cultivators well off in one district, depressed by poverty and want in another, or on the verge of starvation in a third, we may feel sure that these differences are, to a great extent due to want of exact knowledge on the part of the rulers. The inequalities are roughly shown by comparing the average amount of land revenue per head of the population, which varies in different parts of India. In Bombay it is 3*s* 4*d*; in the North-West Provinces, 2*s*. 5*d*.; in the Punjab, 2*s*.; in Madras, 2*s*. 6*d*.; and in Bengal and Assam, 1*s* 1½*d*. If we select a village in any part of India, and examine carefully into its interior economy, the wants of the inhabitants, its immemorial institutions, the system of agriculture that prevails, and the machinery for collecting information relating to it for fiscal and other purposes, we shall have a rough, but a sufficiently good notion of the material from which the items of information must be brought together and compared, so as to form a serviceable body of sound knowledge. In the Bombay Presidency the arable land consists of *jirayat*, the crops from which depend on rains, irrigated lands and *bagayat* or garden lands, where fruit trees and vegetables are carefully cultivated, and often surrounded by a hedge of the blistering milk bush (*Euphorbia Tirucalli*.) The *kumbi* or cultivator, has two crops to attend to during the year—the *kharif*, which he sows in June and July and reaps in October and November, and the *rabi*, which he sows in the latter months and reaps in January or February. For the *kharif* he sows *bajari*, or spiked millet, the chief food of the people, in rows, with a drill plough, mixed with *toor* and *suthie*, two pulses. *Jowar*, or great millet, *ragi*, and some other smaller millets, are also *kharif* crops. The *rabi* crops are wheat and grain, and a variety of seeds are often mixed in the same field, which is one obstacle to correct statistics. The land is only ploughed once in two years, and the depth of a span is considered sufficient, the cultivator working from 6 in the morning until 11, and again from 3 until sunset. All land, whether ploughed or not, is subjected to the drag hoe, first lengthways and then across, which loosens the surface and destroys weeds. The operation is repeated three or four times at intervals of eight days. When harvest begins, a level spot is chosen for a threshing-floor, and made dry and hard. A pole 5ft. high is stuck in the middle, the grains are stacked round the floor, and the women break off the ears and throw them in. Six or eight bullocks are then tied to each other and to the post, and driven round to tread out the grain; and the winnowing is done by a man standing on a high stool and submitting the grain and chaff to the wind from a basket. The three essential bases of statistics are—space, which is the abstract of all relations of co-existence; number, which is the abstract of all relations of comparison; and time, which is the abstract of all relations of sequence. Now, the first basis—namely, area or space, is supplied by the survey for fiscal purposes. Number is derived from the periodical census, and is the relation between the breadwinner and his crops, or between the aggregate of bread-winners and the aggregate of crops. Time, the third basis, is obtained through the periodical surveys; and the comparison between the prices of all articles and services which form the items of the cost of cultivation supplies the means of examining the relations of sequence. In the Bombay survey, the 'number,' or fields, of a village, varying in size from what a pair of bullocks can plough to double that quantity, are carefully measured, with the necessary checks to insure accuracy; lands held on different tenures being measured separately, and different kinds of culture, such as wet, dry, and garden, being treated as separate 'number.' The checks are taken by a European assistant, and the errors of native measures are not allowed to exceed 2 per cent. All the original records are kept in the vernacular language. In the Madras Presidency the statistical records collected between 1810 and 1825 are most full and complete in every respect, more especially for those at Tinnevelly. At present, the measuring portion of the survey is effected with greater scientific accuracy then in Bombay, and the classing of soils is done on similar principles. Annual returns are furnished of the acreage of cultivable and cultivated land in each village, and of irrigated and dry crops, as well as of three principal crops—sugar, cotton, and indigo, and of prices and rates of wages. But the acreage under various millets and pulses, and other dry crops is not given separately as in Bombay, Punjab, Oude, &c. There is also in Madras a quinquennial agricultural census, containing those details of population, live stock, implements, &c., which are furnished in Bombay at each settlement. In Malabar, however, which is one of the most interesting districts in the Madras Presidency, owing to the prevalence of peculiar private rights, it is more difficult to obtain statistics. In Madras, as in Bombay, the village returns are combined into those of *taluks*, and are only published showing the general results for each collectorate. In the North-West Provinces the different settlements, and especially the most recent, have furnished a series of records and maps which are useful with reference to the time they were made. But hitherto these records have not been kept up to date. There is, in this part of India, only one section of the agricultural statistics which are recorded in Bombay and Madras—namely, those given in the periodical settlements. Details can only be supplied referring to certain periods, and not annually. The extent of the information that has been periodically recorded can be judged from the report recently made by Mr. Halsey on the district of Cawnpore. He was enabled to show the estimated cost of cultivation of the six principal crops, as deduced from statistics at three different periods by Sir Robert Montgomery, Mr. Hume, and himself. The details include the quantity of seed required to sow an acre, the cost of ploughing, sowing, manure, weeding, watering, and cutting, reaping, threshing, &c., the total expenses, rent, prices, and quantity and value of each crop per acre; the prices of grain and pulses each year for 50 years and a comparative statement of produce when unirrigated and when under irrigation by wells or canals. But unusual fulness and accuracy of detail in the North-West Provinces, and the suggestion of Mr. Buck, the secretary to the Board of Revenue, that a special officer should be employed for the supervision of the records recommended and adopted by Sir John Strachey, the present Lieutenant-Governor. This officer will organise the collecting agency, see to its efficient instruction and provide an annual series of agricultural statistics. His subordinate staff will test the accuracy of the maps and records, and he will himself condense and arrange the materials on a uniform plan. In the Punjab, where the village system prevails, the measurements were executed by the accountants, who were specially trained, and who prepared the field maps and registers under a careful series of checks. Closely allied to agriculture, and forming inalienable portions of the subject, the statistics of irrgation should be collected and displayed side by side with the facts referring to the area and produce of the land and the cost of cultivation. The present returns give the area and land under irrigation and the classification of the soils, as well as the rainfall. To these details should be added the sources of water supply and the depth of water in wells. The disturbing influence of famine when supplied to a region hitherto mainly under dry cultivation has upon agriculture is very striking. In a district of Rohilkhund the area under well irrigation increased from 8,000 acres at the period of the settlement of 1835 to 202,505 acres at the last settlement. But Mr. Buck points out that at present our ideas on the results of irrigation (he his speaking especially of canal irrigation) are founded on mere conjecture, which a series of experiments under a careful series of checks will acknowledge based on certain and accurate facts. It is by no means certain that the introduction of canal would be beneficial to a district—frequently the reverse would be the case—and accurate knowledge is often over administrative errors and promote the construction of useful public works. In some parts of India, the whole history of agriculture and population depends upon irrigation. In the open country of Mysore, for instance, population has little to excite interest except in connection with works of irrigation, and nearly 60 per cent of the whole area of that State has, by the patient industry of its inhabitants been brought under the influence of tanks. The total number of tanks in Mysore is 26,450, or one per square mile. It is sufficiently clear from such facts as these that details of irrigation must form an integral part of the efficient agricultural statistics. The question of timber and fuel supply is also most important in connection with the operations of agriculture, yet until the last thirty years it was wholly neglected. Forest conservancy was commenced in India not a single day too soon, and not before agriculture had begun to suffer very severely from its neglect in many parts of the country. In the Ceded Districts timber is so scarce that the very cart-wheels are made of stone, and in other districts all timber is so difficult to get that the operations of the farmer are sensibly crippled. The destructions of forests and consequent absence of trees has also so curtailed the means of manuring the land in many parts of India that it is permanently in a poor and exhausted condition. A third and not the least important collateral consideration is that of communications, proximity to markets, and facilities for transporting produce. It is certain that every year, including famine years, the crops raised throughout India are sufficient to feed the whole population of India. The question of the supply, the most momentous that can come under the consideration of the Government, consequently resolves itself into one of distribution. In all parts of India where there has been a revenue settlement we have one or more reports on the agricultural condition of each district, containing many details which are needful in calculating the cost of cultivation. In Bombay there are annual returns of cultivable and cultivated land (distinguishing wet, dry, and garden), with the acreage under 28 principal crops, prices, rate of wages, and population. They are based on village accounts, which are in the vernacular. These are condensed into tabular returns, whence the published returns for each collectorate are compiled. In Madras (exclusive of Malabar) the same information is available, except that instead of the 28 principal crops, only the wet and dry cultivation is given, and sales other special crops, sugar, cotton, and indigo. But in Madras much additional information is furnished in the quinquennial returns, which in other parts is only found in the settlement reports. In Mysore information of the same character as is supplied to the Bombay Government will be eventually attainable as soon as the survey is completed, and also in the Central Provinces. In the North-West Provinces statistical information has hitherto been mainly derived from settlement reports, but a system of annual returns has now been inaugurated, and in the Punjab a similar system can be introduced. But in Bengal there will long be difficulties in obtaining any but very general views respecting the state of agriculture, owing to the effacements of native institutions through the Permanent Settlement. There is, however, over the greater part of British India, exclusive of the Native States, machinery for collecting agricultural statistics, which is based on ancient local institutions, and best suited to the customs of the people, and the returns that are made serve many of the purpose for which they are required. It is to their improvement with the use of the same agency, not to the enforcement of uniformity, and the demand for figure to fill up cut-and-dried tabular statements, that we must look in our effort to make more perfect the method of collecting and recording statistical facts. The condition of the people depends upon the state of agriculture, and questions of social science are ruled by facts recorded in agricultural statistics. It is well known to readers of police reports that increase of crime coincides with increase of the market price of food grains. Such principles as that industrious and hard-working classes should pay more rent than those who are idle and improvident would scarcely be allowed to prevail if the facts were understood and appreciated, and more attention would be given to agriculture if its close connexion with all social and sanitary questions was better understood. The prevalence alike of crime and disease is partly due to the fact that the people are insufficiently fed; and their misery is mainly the consequence of ignorance of facts which should be collected and classified before action is taken which ought to be influenced by them. Thus in India agricultural statistics are required to decide questions relating to the assessment of taxes, the averting of famines, the construction of public works, the improvement of agriculture and the condition of the people, and as the connexion of India with this country is one which makes it a necessity that all the details administration should be thoroughly understood, and that all information that is recorded should be available here as well as there, it is evident that the details needed in India are also needed in England. The only difference should be that while in India these details are primarily wanted to decide upon direct administrative action, and for guidance in setting pressing questions, in this country they should be marshalled and classified for the illustration and clear setting forth of the information they convey, so as to furnish effective assistance in the consideration of lines of policy, and reliable guidance in the formation of sound opinions.

A brief discussion followed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Markham."

FOREIGN MILITARY.

ACCORDING to a Tashkend correspondent in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* the proposed military operation of China in Central Asia are directed as much against the Dungans, a tribe now settled in Eastern Turkestan, as against Kashgar. The area to be embraced by the impending war is thus considerably widened. The standing feud between China and Kashgar is one whose merits and details are already sufficiently known. The Dungans have for about ten years maintained themselves in the Chinese province of Sow-Tchiow, from which it has hitherto been impossible for the Chinese to expel them. Last year, having thoroughly exhausted and laid waste the country occupied so long, they vacated it of their own accord, but on their way utterly destroyed the Chinese city of Khamee, which remains a heap of ruins to the present day, and with frightful barbarities slaughtered the Chinese garrison. The native population, being friendly to them, abetted them in their atrocities, and were in return taken under their protection, retiring with them through Kashgar into Eastern Turkestan. Being enemies to China the Dungans were received with open arms in Kashgar, and supplied with provisions for their further progress. The population of Khamee eventually settled in Jarkan. Some of the Dungans, separating themselves from the body of their tribe, sought refuge in Mongolia, where they have since been engaged in predatory guerilla warfare with the Chinese. The Chinese of course vowed revenge, and the provincial governor, Dzian-Dzioun-Joun, has pledged himself a penalty of death to wreak bloody retribution upon the Dungans. For some time past the strongholds on the western frontier of China have been considerably strengthened and the garrisons have been reinforced; and in the early part of the year columns of Chinese troops were reported advancing towards the military centres in the west, which they have probably by this time reached; for hostilities were to commence in spring, the Chinese attack to embrace the whole line of Kashgar and Eastern Tuskestan. At the time of writing 80 regiments of 250 men each were said to be stationed at Guichen. Ten toumans of 10,000 men each were on the march from the interior. Part of the Chinese force was to begin the attack by advancing between Urumtsi and Manas, another column meanwhile marching on Chikho. These are the forces directed against the Dungans. A much stronger force is to be employed against the more formidable Kashgaron. The attack upon Kashgar is likewise to be made on two points at once; one strong column advancing straight upon Kashgar, the other making its way into the Valley of Ili. The Ameer of Kashghar, Yakoob Begh, is fully prepared for the impending hostilities, and has been making arrangements accordingly. At the time of writing he was on a journey to Constonopole, where he hopes to obtain assistance from the Padishah. On the other hand he is studiously cultivating the friendship of Russia by promoting commerce and facilitating the trade of Russian caravans. The last Russian caravan entering Kashgar was loaded with favours. The Chinese are reported to have establish magazines well stocked with provisions of all kinds, ready for war, along the whole of their western frontier.

'TENT-PEGGING.'

NEXT Saturday at Hurlingham will witness the formal introduction into England of a novel diversion which as a manly exercise will soon be acclimatised, and take its place in the foremost rank of fashionable amusements. To the Royal Irish Lancers just home from India we are indebted for the importation of Tent-pegging, as to their comrades of the gallant 9th we mainly owe our initiation into the science of Polo. If we may trust an illuminated manuscript recently brought to light in the Cambridge Library, the game which the cockney delights to designate "cocky on 'orseback" was known and played more than a thousand years before the chief manes of the ponies—very far back in the dark ages among the Persians. With the native horsemen of India tent-pegging under another name is probably as old as polo among the descendants of the legions of Xerxes; and yet so little has the latter been known of it in England that even the title is a puzzle to some writers, who, stumbling on the word, and failing to comprehend its meaning, have varied it to suit individual fancies into peg-tenting, peg tenting, and possibly as many other equally lucid compounds as the words are capable of being adapted to. Similarly vague notions appear to prevail as to the method of the exercise, which, it will be well to explain, is not a game but an equestrian practice, requiring training in the horse, and not a little dexterity, coolness, quickness of eye, and readiness of hand in the rider. Its English name is sufficiently descriptive, consisting of wooden tent-pegs, such as those ordinarily used in Indian camps, is driven firmly into the ground, and the object of the horseman is to draw this with the point of his lance as he passes at full gallop. Nothing sounds simple and easy enough: you have only to lower the lance at the right moment and the trick is done; nor is the difficult more apparent as one watches the graceful motion and easy precision of a skilful practitioner; but if those who doubt it had been there as we were, and only mount a horse and try for themselves, they will soon confess that there are more qualities needed than a good seat and a quick eye for distance to transfix the peg. Unpractised tent-peggers. The hand must be light as a feather, the grip gentle, the eye true, and the aim unerring, or the man will give but a poor account of his doings at the end of a day's practice. All these are only to be acquired by the patience and perseverance which make men the better for the exercise of them, and demand considerable physical exertion. As a training for cavalry whose arm is the lance, and whose chance of success in battle depends on the ease with which they can use it, is but one of the many warlike feats in which the Mahometan tribes from over the Indus and the wild fearless riders of Affghanistan excelled centuries ago. The 10th, 12th, and 15th native regiments are perhaps the most skilful in the management of the lance, for they are nearly all Musulmans. The Affghans invest their *neze-baze* with all the parade and circumstance of a warlike encounter, and in this respect the other tribes delight to follow them closely. Mounted on wiry steeds, descendants of the breed of Tooloe's Mojinnis, full of fire and speed, armed with their long bamboo lances, and arrayed in the most brilliant of trappings, their appearance is sufficiently imposing. They assemble for the occasion a ferocious bearing.—

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with ill-favour'd rage'—

and charge at the harmless splinter of cocoa-palm as if it were the heart of their foe. With a wild shriek—ing war-whoop and fierce contortions of body and gyrations of spear they gallop forward, and their headlong impetuosity is only stayed by a sense of humiliation when they miss their mark or an assumption of calm and dignified triumph when they know that the spear has gone truly home.

It was while stationed at Sealkote, away up on the Cashmere frontier, in 73, that the 5th first practised the art. Some English regiments, among others the 4th Hussars, had previously attempted it, at the suggestion of Lord Napier, who, appreciating the value of such training, had offered prizes to be competed for by European cavalry only. Then the result was not a great success, and up to the present the Royal Irish have held a proud supremacy, though both the 4th and 11th Hussars have a few tent-peggers whose workmanship is not by any means to be despised. The 5th have of late devoted themselves to the practice, and for some fifty who can handle their pegging-lances as such horsemen only can, and ten or a dozen officers who are at least equally skilled. The routine of English camp life, however, leaves the trooper little leisure for the cultivation of his dexterity in such exercises; and but for the encouragement offered by such gathering as the promised one at Hurlingham, the pegging-lances might grow rusty, the eyes lose their quickness, and the right hands their cunning. But now the fashion once set, there will be no lack of followers; and instead of one regiment, we may soon find every cavalry corps in the service boasting its team. Already, we believe, the Blues have begun to organise, and throughout the season there should be many pleasant meetings and friendly contests to be watched by bright eyes, whose approval shall be the guerdon of the victors in the lists, and their sympathy the balm for the vanquished. What with polo and tent-pegging, our regiment could lay itself open to the charge that it keeps but one-half of its force employed,

'And lets another half stand laughing by,
All out of work and sold for action.'

The tent-peggers of the 5th set about their work in quieter though not less effective fashion than the Affghans themselves. Starting some sixty yards from the point where the tiny tent-peg just shows above the ground, the horseman goes at speed as straight as a good hand and even leg present can keep him. There is just one little preliminary flourish of the lance by way of ornament before it is lowered to the charge, than a bending forward of the body, a firmer feel of the bit, a tightening of the knees to quicken the stride as the object is neared, and the lance-point drops. If the horse swerves only a few inches from the right line, or if the rider has lowered his point a second too soon or late, no welcome thud greets his ear; but if speed, coarse, and distance have been truly judged the spear will have been sent a hand-breadth through the wood, and the peg neatly drawn will be borne as a trophy on its point. To judge of the dexterity required for performing this feat it must be remembered that the slightest move results in failure. If the rider attempted to carry the peg before him as he charged the chances are that he would never draw it, but striking firmly into the ground either the lance would be broken or the lancer unhorsed. Exactly at the moment of striking a rapid forward motion of the body sends the right arm backward, and the weapon is left pointing to the rear until another flourish brings it again to the trail.

Not content with their skill at tent-pegging, the Royal Irish have endeavoured to master many other feats which the native cavalry practice under the comprehensive title of *neze-baze*. One of these is to pick up a handkerchief with the point of the sword while galloping past; another is to draw successively three lances planted thirty yards apart. The difficulty of this is that each lance must be taken with a backward sweep of the hand in passing, and while doing this the rider has to look that his horse keeps straight for the next, or he could never take that too. Cutting the lime is a similar and equally difficult practice. Going at full speed, sword in hand, the horseman must cut a slice from the fruit placed on a stick, and must do this with such finish and delicacy that he shall leave in each case a portion still remaining. These, we believe, are the principal feats in which the men intend to display their prowess at Hurlingham on Saturday, and which the Prince of Wales, who is to witness them, will have an opportunity of comparing with the achivements of native horsemen during his proposed Indian tour.

Unfortunately the celebration of the Queen's birthday on the 29th will prevent many of the officers who are the most accomplished tent-peggers from being present at Hurlingham, and spectators must hope for another opportunity of seeing with what rare grace and dash a lance can be handled by such finished workmen as Captains Poole and Benyon, or Messrs. Harvey, Russell, Norton, and Beaumont, whom we have seen time after time draw the peg with an unerring precision which no native horseman could surpass. Captain Poole may, however, be trusted to bring up a team who will not often miss their mark, though mounted on troopers which have had comparatively little training for the work, and which have not the 'turn of speed' so dear to a 'pegger's' heart. Speed at *neze-baze* is in fact all-important, and to use a favourite expression of the 5th's men the well-bred little Indian chargers would 'gallop round' the horses they now bestride, though in other respects they duly appreciate the good qualities of this legacy from the 9th, who have gone to take the place of the Royal Irish at tent-pegging in Bengal, or other and sterner work if need be.—*The World.*

OCCASIONAL HAPPY THOUGHTS.

A Visit to some Furniture Auction Rooms. Remarks on Specialists.

My Aunt, in lodgings at Ramsgate (perched, as it were, previous to settling down in a nest of her own), wrote to say, that if I can pick up anything cheap in the way of tables or chairs, old-fashioned, she will be glad of it.

Having done Christie and Manson's, it occurs to me that I will inspect a furniture sale.

Happy Thought.—Send to my friend Twinton Vick, who knows all about this sort of thing.

Of course, at the very moment he might have been of use, he fails me. He is out of town. I Notice that this is invariably the case when you rely upon a friend who is a "Specialist." Twinton Vick, just now, when I want to pick up some good furniture, cheap, would be absolutely invaluable. He knows the dealers, he knows their ways and their dodges; he knows the right people to go to, and the wrong ones to be avoided. Whenever you make friends with a Specialist—by which I mean some one who has obtained a peculiar knowledge on any one particular subject, or has advantages not shared by his fellow men—I say, whenever this Specialist friend becomes very sociable and communicative, as, for instance, after dinner, he will make you offers as generous as the wine he is drinking. Perhaps he knows all about vineyards and importing, He will say confidentially to you, "My dear fellow, this is a first-rate glass of wine. Now I suppose you gave about sixty-four for this, eh? You don't like to admit it, because you know that when a Specialist asks the question he implies that you've been a sweet idiot, and have given so much for an article really worth about half the money, so you answer, Yes, that was about the amount. "Ah," says the Specialist, "I thought so. Now, look here, when you want this sort of thing *you come to me.*" The mystery and the emphasis of manner and facial expression accompanying this announcement quite take away your breath. You feel inclined to exclaim in a subdued key, "Lor! you don't say so!" Whereat he nods gravely, sips his wine meditatively, as though considering whether you could be trusted with a secret, and presently he will add, "You come to me; I can get this for you at about half what you're paying." Gracious Heaven! why haven't I known this man years ago! How often (you determine there and then) never will you buy any wine without consulting this clever person, who is evidently "behind the scenes."

Happy Thought.—So is the gas-man at a theatre "behind the scenes;" but he is not and influential person: at least, I believe not. There are many who are behind the scenes without any advantage to themselves, or their "friend in front."

What a number of Specialists behind some scenes or other I have known! And how invariably have they failed me when the time came to invoke their aid—just as those three old Spinsters failed the too credulous *Macbeth* who ought to have been more hard-headed as a Scotchman—*Vide Mewsandum Book.* Subject for an article in Knows and played more in the manner of Mr. Macbeth contributed as exhibiting the (typically Scotch) absence of any sense of humour, specially where he loses his temper, and "strikes him"—*Vide* Stage Direction]. In horses, for example, as in my friend Gloppin's case, who has failed when you want a horse, you send to *me*. I *did* send, and he didn't come. A very stout man, a Dr. Blumfidge, whose acquaintance I made at a party, on hearing that I was going to sell a horse and trap, said to me, confidentially, of course, 'You go to Buckletop's—young Jinks is the man, he's wanted to sell a horse for every individual he's met in the room, and he'll take it off your hands in no time; say *you know me*, he 'll square it for you." I thanked him heartily. I asked him to dinner: he came. He repeated his advice. I acted on it. I sent into Jinks; in fact, I saw Jinks on the subject.

Jinks, a very horsey young person, with mutton-chop whiskers, whose extremities were beautifully bright—I mean polished boots and resplendent hat—took off his hat politely to me, and asked me my business. I told him. Yes, there was no difficulty in disposing of a horse, trap, and harness. As for price, were so-and-so; and they would go, he said, in the usual way. "The usual way" gave me as it were my cue. Now was evidently my opportunity for bringing out Dr. Blumfidge's name, because, I didn't mean to be "done" in the "usual way," which means, as I understand it, at a dead loss to the vendor. So it now flashed across me as a——

Happy Thought.—Look knowing, and mention I came from Dr. Blumfidge.

Mr. Jinks bowed and smiled. No sudden effect from mentioning Blumfidge. Jinks didn't immediately look surprised and pleased, and reply, "O, indeed, a friend of Dr. Blumfidge's? I shall be delighted to do anything for a friend of Dr. Blumfidge's. What will you take? Champagne? Here, John, Champagne! And as to this horse and trap of yours, well, what do you expect to get for it, eh? A hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds? Well, as a friend of Dr. Blumfidge's, I shan't put you to the trouble of waiting for the sale; we'll manage all that, and here's a cheque for two hundred."

That's what was, in effect, my idea of what *ought* to have followed on my mentioning Blumfidge's name. Jinks, however, did nothing of the sort. I tried Blumfidge on him again. I said, "Dr. Blumfidge recommended me here; and, indeed, mention his name to you."

Jinks smiles and bows. "Dr. Blumfidge, he *thinks he knows* Dr. Blumfidge, and, to satisfy himself, asks *me* (asks *me*!!) "if Dr. Blumfidge isn't rather a stout man with a bald head?"

"He is," I replied, with a fast expiring hope that when he had realised Dr. Blumfidge in his mind's eye, he would have something to say about the horse and trap. But Jinks never did come out enthusiastically; on the contrary, his manner, like Blumfidge's appearance, and identified him, he seemed to wish to avoid any further allusion to him. He merely added that "if I'd a few lots of this sort of thing, and would send forth, it should be attended to," and bowed me out. From that moment I set down Dr. Blumfidge as a humbug. So with Specialists in everything; don't trust them, that's my moral.

Thinking over Twinton Vick and his wonderful purchases at sales, my eye is arrested by an announcement, pasted upon the doorway of the night hack, a second-rate music-hall, or a something-arian chapel, to the effect that there will be a great sale, on a scale of unexampled variety in all, departments, taking place the day after to-morrow in these auction-rooms, where the public is now invited to step in and inspect for itself.

Happy Thought.—Step in and inspect. The passage is lined with a motley crowd, looking like the property of an uncommonly shabby genteel family removing, while the appearance of two or three stubby, greasy, fat men with dirty collars, or no collars, and rich in chins, rings, and bulbous noses suggests the further idea of the shabby genteel family having been obliged to leave by reason of circumstances (uncommonly bad circumstances) over which they had no control.

Meeting more greasy men, and hearing the Hebrew accent in every direction, I pause for a minute and, recalling my second notion of this place, being a place of worship of some sort, I begin to doubt whether I have not intruded into a Synagogue, just as the people are coming out.

No: The poster settles that—"On view two days prior and mornings of Sale"—"Valuable Collection of Old English Furniture and China, *including Bookcases, Cabinets and Secretaries.*"

Happy Thought.—Buy a Secretary.

Perhaps Secreteries is a mis-print for *secretaries*. Then there is a "*Beautiful Inlaid Pier.*"

Happy Thought.—Perhaps a mis-print for "*beautiful inland pier.*" Buy it, and send it down to my Aunt at Ramsgate. Or if they don't want a pier there, they can send it on to Pegwell Bay.

Card, Pamphlet, and Fancy Table. This list *has* a few mis-prints, arising from what are called "clerical errors," which my Aunt thought came under the exclusive cognisance of the Dean of Arches or the Archbishop's Court.

"Cylinder writing-tables." Who on earth could write either in or on a cylinder, at least, I mean comfortably. Besides, I thought that cylinders were always mixed up somehow with boiler explosions and chemical lectures (for boys), and the Polytechnic. Shall look out with some curiosity for a cylindar writing-table. How frightened my Aunt would be if I sold her I'd bought one. I'm sure she has about the same idea of cylinders as I had—till now.

"A pair of carved chairs from Sommer Palace of Peking" (sic).—These are "included" among genuine old *English* furniture, unless they come in under "China."

"Tulipwood Cabinet." Old China Clock Candelabra, Mirrors and Girandoles"—the latter, by itself, I should have thought was a Spanish dance.

Then come "Worcester, Chelsea, Sevres, Oriental China Groups, Vases, Beakers, and Lowestoft dinner service," also to be sold by auction, and to be inspected now, to-morrow, or the morning of the sale.

Happy Thought.—Inspect them now: I accept a catalogue from a man in a sort of railway signal-box, and enter the auction-room.—*Punch.*

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